MDCAT Chemistry Chapter 6 Electrochemistry Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The number of reacting molecules whose concentration change during reaction is called	A. Activated molecule B. Rate of reaction C. Order of reaction D. half-life
2	The rate of reaction between A and B increases by a factor of 100, when the concentration of A is increased 10 folds, the order of reaction with respect to A is	A. 10 B. 1 C. 4 D. 2
3	In which of the following techniques rate of reaction is directly related with number ofions	A. Spectrometry B. Dilatometric method C. Conductometric method D. Refractometric method
4	When the concentration of product is increased the instantaneous rate of reaction with reference to reactants will be	A. Positive B. Negative C. the same D. falling curve
5	The conversion of molecules of A to B follows a second order kineties. Doubling the concentration of A will inerease the rate of formation of B by a factor of	A. 2 B. 4 C. 1/2 D. 1/4
6	Which property of liquid is measured by polarimeter	A. Conductance B. Optical activity C. Refractiye Indéx D. Change in volume
7	The radioactive disintegration of 238U92 is	A. First order B. Second order C. Third order D. Zero order
8	By increasing the concentration of reactants, the rate of reaction	A. Decreases B. Increases C. Remains constant D. Not predicted
9	If the energy of the activated complex lies close to energy of reactants, it means that reaction is	A. Slow B. Exothermic C. Endothermic D. Exothermic and fast
10	Doubling the pressure in a liquid phase reaction	A. Will double the rex B. Will increase the rex C. Will decrease the rex D. Will not alter the concentration of reactant
11	The collision which results in chemical reaction	A. Effective collision B. Ineffective collision C. Useless collision D. All of the above
12	The reaction takes place among the molecules when they have:	A. Activation energy B. Properly oriented C. Concentrated D. Activation energy and proper orientation
13	Spectrometry method is applicable if a reactant or a product absorbs radiation	A. Ultraviolet B. Visible C. Infrared D. Any of these
14	If reactants are conductor of electricity, then method is used to measure the change in concentration of reaction	A. Optical rotation B. Refractrometric C. Dilatometric D. Electrical conductivity
15	The increase in reaction rate as a result of increase in temperature from 10K to 90K is	A. 512 B. 256 C. 400

		D. 112
16	Higher the surface area available for reaction	A. slower the reaction B. faster the reaction C. constant the reaction D. lower the Ea
17	Amount of product formed increases with time, this statement is true for reactions-------with kinetics	A. 1s order B. 3rd order C. zero order D. Any order
18	Substance which is formed as well as consumed during a chemical reaction and have temporary existence.	A. Reactant B. product C. Catalyst D. Intermediate
19	Rusting of iron is the example of	A. Fast B. Slow C. moderate D. depends upon conditions
20	The number of atoms or molecules whose concentrations determines the rate of a chemical reaction is called the	A. Molecularity of the reaction B. specific activity of the reaction C. Order of the reaction D. rate constant of the reaction